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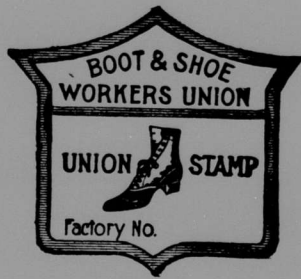
LEADING ARTICLES—October 16, 1914.

TAXING MACHINES.
CEMETERY REMOVAL ORDINANCE.
THE UNION PRINTERS' HOME.
GENERAL KELLEY AGAIN.
PROHIBITION A FALLACY.

SIERRA S.F.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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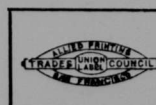
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Taxing Machines



In the Congressional Record of September 25th is printed a speech by Congressman Michael J. Gill of Missouri, while discussing the bill to provide for the depletion in revenue because of the European war, in which he makes an eloquent plea for the taxation of machinery rather than human labor. Congressman Gill points to a fact in his argument which has frequently been alluded to by organized labor, viz: That machinery is so used today as to be a detriment rather than a benefit to labor because all its benefits have been absorbed by a few men—the owners of the establishments—while its burdens, in the shape of lack of opportunity to earn a living, have been borne by the great army of toilers.

Congressman Gill proposed to in part offset this disproportion by raising the needed revenue by a tax upon machines instead of a tax upon the products of human labor.

Organized labor has always held that the benefits flowing from inventions in the shape of machinery and labor-saving devices have not been at all fairly distributed because the employer appropriated nearly all of them to his own use. This, labor has held, and still holds, is not proper and that labor is entitled to, and must receive, a larger share of these benefits. There can be no logical reason advanced to show why the present conditions, wherein the employers get all the benefit and labor is thrown into idleness and misery, should be continued.

He said, in part:

"Gentlemen, our age is clamoring for quantity. Its great cry is more, and ever yet more. It reck not sympathy and knows no kin; nor youth, nor age, nor man, nor woman are subjects in the category of its reason. They know what they want, and call for what they know. It has transpired that in the domain of experience they have found a neuter thing called a machine, which does more with less trouble than the human which it has supplanted. It has no conscience, likewise no heart. It does not think and can not complain. It has no sense of time nor of place, and with a slight modicum of care and attention it whirrs away in ceaseless activity by day, by night, winter or summer, year in, year out, week day or Sunday, without let or hindrance. This creation of man's brain has taken his job away from him. The owners of it are waxing fat and great in the golden streams that flow from its loins. All admit that the profits or advantages of machine ownership are real, are ever-increasing. In the domain of political economy we designate this an advantage enjoyed. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I think it both right and logical that for the advantage which the State ever gives in the security of life, liberty, and happiness to the least of its component parts the machine be asked to contribute back to the State an equitable pro rata share of the burdens of the State's maintenance. I insist that the war tax contemplated by this bill, under the extraordinary conditions now prevailing, in their proper proportion be also shared by the machine owners of industry, who receive the lion's share of its profits. I am not asking more than has ever been the vogue from time immemorial in regard to the person of the citizen in a State. He is ever expected by tradition, by custom, and by law to render his personal service back to his State in times of war as in the walks of peace, and why not demand the same obligation of the machine which has usurped his sphere?

"In the evolution of human society it has happened that the newer and more complex needs of the social whole have gradually substituted the machine-made goods for those which were distinctively the immediate product of man's labor expended thereon. We are compelled to admit by all the unanswerable proofs of the senses that we are in the age of the machine. The products of labor are now mediated through the machine before they get into the market for the consumer's need. The day of handmade commodities is past. We do not want nor is there a desire on the part of the least of us to turn back the dial of time and stay the hand of progress. We welcome the machine as a blessing to mankind. We have learned the blessing of the co-operant-labor products, and are only asking that these blessings be extended downward as well as upward through all the grades of human society. The proper dis-

pensation of the blessings of co-operant labor calls for consideration certain necessary factors of production and distribution which are inherent in the constitution of society. They may be properly grouped into those which make for development and those which conserve society's processes.

"As man emerges out of a distinctively simple form of society, where the labor effort is closely connected and associated with what it produces and takes its stand alongside of and in company with other labor of a kind, then the problem of subsistence becomes intensified in the ratio of increased labor power exerted on a common environment, which calls for an ever widening circle of labor opportunity. Should this opportunity fail to appear or become irregular or intermittent then the precariousness of labor in the field of its employment is again complicated by the struggle among the labor units to find a proper field for its functioning. This struggle, as society advances and becomes more complex, becomes ever and anon a mad race for the coveted goal—which is, after all, nothing more than the original status of man in the primal society—of an opportunity to so place his labor power in a favorable environment as to win for his body its support in health and happiness. At heart our modern complex society is no different from its simpler primal social status. Man in any event in the domain of sociology must so place his nature-given labor power as to win his own proper sustenance from mother earth. Rob him of his God-given right to apply his labor in the smallest degree possible and you place a burden on his back which again lessens the dynamics of his personally applied labor effort. In the domain of experience he has only too early learned that this has been his heritage.

"Mr. Speaker, the progressive, up-to-date workingman of our country looks not with hate at the machine which has taken his job from him. In the days of his harvest and plenty he had gone to school in the many senses in which that term can be used. In this school he has learned the great lessons of the social need for the very instrumentality which has taken his means of livelihood from him.

"As a law-abiding citizen and a man of family, he has bravely taken his bitter medicine in calmness and stoic humility. His is that ever-present human element which the oceanic upheavals of society have cast upon the shores of time; and before going out forever the only sound heard above the din and roar of the breakers is the plaintive wail of sad-eyed mothers and children as they sit and hope and wait for the father's return. Ah, what frail tragedies are enacted in the homes of labor, where the nemesis of the machine has overtaken the skill and dignity and self-respect of the craftsman of a now vanishing past. The inexorable need of an ever-expanding social progress has called for and received its victims, and the votaries of a newer time can never know the many gaping wounds and desolate homes it has cost to buy this meed of progress for the future. Ah, this human element, Mr. Speaker. What waves of sadness well up in me when memory brings back the sterling figures of fellow workmen who have succumbed to the inevitable. Why the retrospect? The light of that time is becoming dim and hazy, and as the shadowy figures disappear below the horizon I am aware that night has come, and fagged brain and tired limbs call for rest—the night of labor whose enveloping folds draw unto itself the feverish quest and lagging footsteps of a father, out of work, an only too true type of a workman displaced by the machine. Why ask less from a machine into whose ever insatiable maw pour the swollen streams of social profit and gain? If the greatest proportion of social profit and gain inures to machine ownership, then as social stewards of control this Congress must lay the hand of governmental authority on the shoulder of machine ownership and say, 'Gentlemen, our country's common need in this period of extraordinary conditions looks to you, asks you—aye, commands you by law—to render back to its parent source a proper pro rata tax or share of the parent's present support.' Is not this practical? Is not this fair? Is not this just? Is not this right?"

THE UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

By J. J. Galvin.

I went to Colorado Springs when I was on the roam,
And then I thought I'd ramble out to see the printers' home.
Union Printers Home, they call it; but take it straight from me,
I only met one printer in that brilliant companie.

There were editors and poets, foremen, managers, and worse—
There was a score of proofreaders, and each one required a nurse.
Now Holy, Jumping Jingo, sir!—I hope I do not sin!—
Can everything be proper when they take such people in?

If eventide be for the stars, and Vespers be there,
Why should a string of comets come a-tearing through the air?
Or, since the sun illuminates one-half the earth each time,
Why should some other half crowd in?—such conduct is a crime.

But I've received advices since from Duncan, James & Co.
That all these men were printers once—a long, long while ago;
And all of them were doggon smart; likewise they all were square;
So they kept their union cards paid up, and now they're welcomed there.

I met that only printer man, with merry, twinkling eyes;
It seemed as though he might have come directly from the skies.
He wore a smile serenely mild; he never tasted beer;
And proudly Dixie Dunbar said: "I'm the only printer here!"

"I printed first at Washington, then I went on to Rome,
And when I caught the measles there they sent me to the Home.
But you can bet I have my nerve—not even afraid of cats!—
And I am every bit as good as these durned aristocrats."

He looked a calm defiance at the editorial bunch,
And spying Captain Lewis near said: "That man likes his punch.
He fought at Cedar Mountain when the Yankee Boys in Blue
Were walloped by their brothers in the fall of sixty-two.

"He fought again at Gettysburg—that was some fight to see!—
When the Johnnie Rebs took to their legs, in July of sixty-three.
I don't know in which army the captain did preside,
But I am told that warrior bold was on the winning side.

"There's Major Jim McLaughlin, too, a Filipino vet,
Who fought his battles in the rain, and never did get wet;
A bullet almost struck his toe, another passed his ear,
And as he gets no pension yet he now is living here.

"You see how beautiful our lawn, in emeraldine sheen!
The Gallaghers adore it—it's their own beloved green.

Beside them foreman Musser stands—he in the black dress coat;
That man would now be President if ladies had the vote.

"Who's Deacon William Fowler? Why, he edited 'The Hunch,'
And dreamed one night his Jersey cow was giving out milk punch.
Then he fed her sugared whisky, in a way that's known to scholars,
And lo! that cow is valued now at sixty thousand dollars.

"Behold! our lady poets there, parading to the right,
Through the Cimmerian darkness they have blazed a trail of light;
They rhapsodize the peacock's plumes, they linger on his tail,
And then they say, in a positive way, 'The female leads the male.'

"The dean of all the poets here, who rhymes until he nods,
Once wrote a funny poem on 'The Garden of the Gods.'
The people took it serious-like, and read, and read—then swore
When they laid hands on Langford he would do it—nevermore.

"We also have some judges here—good judges, actors, teachers;
We have musicians, artists, and a minimum of preachers.
I don't get lonesome—nay, Pauline, I am a man of might,
And the quidnuncs all consult me when the want to get things right."

I marveled much at what I saw, and more at what I heard,
And remarked to Mr. Dunbar: "Sir, you surely are a bird!"
"I'll be a Bird of Paradise, some day," smiled he, "I trust,"
And Dixie now is mingling with the spirits of the just.

The songsters rest in the maple boughs, the evening shades are down,
As in a whirl of merry thoughts I wander back to town.
The Union Printers Home, you say! Now, take it straight from me,
I only met one printer in that whole-souled companie.

AMENDMENTS.

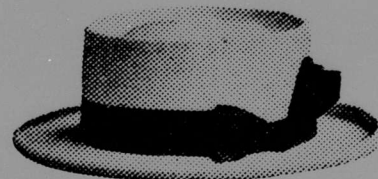
The State Federation of Labor took its stand, either for or against proposed initiatives, referendums and amendments, as follows, the numbers being those by which they will be designated on the ballot:

VOTE "YES."

- 3—Eight-hour law.
- 5—Investment companies act.
- 6—Water commission act.
- 7—Local taxation exemption.
- 11—University of California building act.
- 14—Voting of absent electors.
- 16—Condemnation for public purposes, etc.
- 23—Elections by plurality preferential.
- 35—Sacramento State building bonds.
- 36—San Francisco State building grounds.
- 37—State fair grounds.
- 38—Los Angeles building grounds.
- 48—San Francisco harbor improvement act of 1913.

VOTE "NO."

- 2—Prohibition.
- 13—Qualifications of voters at bond elections.
- 14—Women's and minors' minimum wage.

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STATE FEDERATION PROCEEDINGS.

The Stockton convention of the California State Federation of Labor adjourned last Friday evening after one of the most harmonious sessions in the history of the organization.

Santa Rosa was selected as the convention city for 1915.

A resolution favoring the building of some of the war vessels provided for by Congress at the Mare Island navy yard was adopted.

A resolution opposing Oriental immigration and pledging support to the Anti-Jap Laundry League was approved by the convention.

A proposition introduced by Delegate Sullivan of Carpenters 483 of San Francisco providing that none but persons actually engaged in their trades or callings be seated in future conventions of the Federation was overwhelmingly defeated.

The resolution introduced by Anton Johannsen asking the State Federation to obtain funds for increasing the strike benefits paid workers in Stockton who are out of jobs because of industrial warfare was referred to the State Executive Committee.

The Newlands-Broussard bill was unanimously indorsed on recommendation of the committee, J. L. Craig and G. McM. Ross of the River Regulation Commission of Stockton appeared before the convention at a previous session and made extended talks explaining features of the measure.

The I. W. W. came in for severe condemnation by many speakers when a resolution presented by E. Ellison of the Sailors' Union of San Francisco was brought before the convention. The resolution blamed the I. W. W. for the disruption of Butte Miners' Union No. 1 of the Western Federation of Miners. It was adopted in the face of slight opposition.

The convention unanimously placed a boycott on the Holt Manufacturing Company and instructed its delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention to ask for a world wide boycott.

The executive committee and the vice-presidents of the State Federation were instructed to take immediate steps to thoroughly organize the workers of the Union and the National Ice Companies in Superior and Southern California. It was stated that the companies are at present working under Union conditions in Superior California and under non-union conditions in Southern California.

The State Federation will open an active campaign in behalf of the universal eight-hour law amendment. The executive board was authorized to expend such sums as it deemed expedient in an effort to carry the amendment and to combat the campaign of the Farmers' Protective League.

Resolutions providing for better sanitation in bakeries were unanimously adopted.

Relative to the Stockton situation the Committee on Resolutions reported:

"It should be mentioned that by no means all the employers of Stockton have been gulled into buying the gold bricks peddled by the union busters. By far the greatest number of them are at peace with their employees and are receiving the patronage and good will of the public. This number is daily increasing.

"To the men and women who have borne the brunt of the contest for industrial freedom in this city, we extend our warmest congratulations upon the glorious battle they are waging, not alone for themselves, but the cause of labor throughout the State. The workers of the State are fully alive to the fact that upon the outcome of the present struggle depends whether similar battles shall have to be fought out in other localities. They realize their obligations to the men and women on the firing line, and will continue their support, financial and otherwise, until victory shall crown their efforts.

"To the women and children who have suffered hardship and privation during these trying times, we extend our heartfelt sympathy. To those men and women, not directly identified with the labor movement, who have assisted our fellows on strike with aid and counsel, we return our sincere thanks. We also wish to thank the newspapers which have afforded us an opportunity to present our case to the public through their columns. The friendly interest manifested by people outside of our own ranks is proof positive that the general public recognizes that we are fighting in a just quarrel."

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THE CEMETERY REMOVAL ORDINANCE.

The Cemetery Removal Ordinance was the last important act of the ruling majority in the Board of Supervisors which went out of office in January 1914. It passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Supervisors Bancroft, Caglieri, Geo. E. Gallagher, Giannini, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Jennings, Koshland, Mauzy, McCarthy, McLeran, Murphy, Payot.

Noes: Supervisors Andrew J. Gallagher, Murdock, Nolan, Vogelsang.

If the ordinance had been delayed a few days, it is not certain that it would have passed.

Section 1 declares the existing cemeteries, not including the Dolores Cemetery, to be a public nuisance, and a menace and detriment to public health and welfare. This is a mere subterfuge, as the removal of 150,000 bodies will constitute a greater menace and detriment to public health and welfare than if the bodies are allowed to remain. Records of the Board of Health demonstrate the undeniable fact that epidemics of smallpox and diphtheria have occurred during past removals of cemeteries in San Francisco. And at this time, it is significant that a care-taker of the Masonic Cemetery is now down with smallpox as the result of recent removals in that cemetery.

Section 2 provides for the service of notice by the Board of Health to owners and claimants of lots in the cemeteries, directing them to remove their dead. The notice informs such persons that unless they make the removal within fourteen months, the work will be done either by the cemetery corporation or the Board of Public Health, in which case all lands situated within the cemeteries from which removals are made will be sold, and persons who have made their own removals will be reimbursed if the statement of such expense be approved by the Board of Health and by the Supervisors. But, this important proviso is added, that such expense be "not exceeding the cost per body incurred by the city authorities for each removal." In other words, if a lot owner removes his dead, he is not to be reimbursed for anything above what it costs the city to remove unclaimed bodies. Thus, if he wants to provide a private reinterment, he will have to stand the additional expense, and have no claim on the cemetery lands for the amount, no matter how much more valuable his lot may be.

If after 14 months, bodies still remain, the cemetery corporations will be notified to make the removals within three years and six months thereafter. But, if the cemetery corporation does not begin to make removals within three months from date of service of such notice, then the Board of Health shall proceed to remove the bodies.

Section 5 provides that bodies may be reinterred "outside of said cemeteries, or otherwise disposed of, in accordance with law." The law of 1911 specifies that the bodies shall be re-buried, and a head board put on each grave. The words "or otherwise disposed of according to law" are added for the purpose of making any future law of the legislature applicable. Section 14 states also that the Board of Supervisors may themselves pass an ordinance providing for the construction of mausoleums in which to dispose of bodies. Of course, this cannot be done until the legislature alters the law of 1911 so as to permit such mode of burial.

Sections 6 and 7 authorize the Board of Health and the city engineer to lay out the cemeteries in sections, map them, lay out streets, etc., to make them ready for the real estate speculators. Section 8 permits the Board of Health to make the removals by contract, or by its own employees. Re-interments made by the health board or its contracts "shall be made in lands now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the city for cemetery purposes outside of the limits of the city and county." As the city now owns land outside its boundaries only in Hetch Hetchy, it must mean

that the city will be under obligation to buy cemetery land for the purpose.

Section 9 describes the manner in which the Board of Supervisors shall levy an assessment against the lands in a section from which bodies have been removed. Thus, the taxpayers are required to advance the money necessary to make said removals, as the assessments cannot be levied until the removals are completed in the part against which the assessments are to be prorated. The assessments become a lien and the land subject thereto will be sold at public auction, unless the assessment is paid in full within thirty days after it is levied.

The cemetery corporation is permitted to pay the whole assessment within the said period of thirty days, and in case this time has elapsed and before the public sale, it shall also have a right to pay up the assessment together with the cost of advertising for sale.

If sold at public auction, and after the city has been satisfied, any surplus remaining is turned over to the cemetery corporation. Such corporation shall also have a right to redeem within one year by paying all costs and 1 per cent interest per month.

Section 15 provides that if any section or part of a section of the ordinance is declared invalid, such fact shall not affect the remaining provisions.

It will be seen from foregoing brief explanation of the ordinance that there are many contingencies that may defer as well as entirely consume any surplus that may be due to lot-owners who make their own removals. The financial poverty of the cemetery corporations make them easy victims to any financial syndicate that may offer to make the removals for them. The fact that the city is only interested to the extent of seeing the bodies removed and that it be reimbursed for the expense, will act as a further shield for the exploiters who invest in the enterprise only by reason of the prospective and large gain.

There are at least 20,000 poor people who have relatives buried in these cemeteries, and who can ill afford to make the sacrifices required to remove and re-inter their dead. For the sake of the living, if not for the sake of the honored and unknown dead, this great injustice should not be done. Vote No on No. 50 on the ballot.

"PETROGRAD" BACK TO FIRST NAME.

The city heretofore known as St. Petersburg is in future to be called Petrograd. This apparent innovation is in reality a return to the name which Peter the Great's second capital had borne from the beginning, writes Dr. E. J. Dillon in the Manchester (England) Guardian. All old books published in that city during the latter part of Peter's reign and those of his immediate successors bear the word Petrograd on the title pages. "Grad" and "gorod" are two forms of the same word, which means "city or town." Etymologically it signifies an enclosed space, and belongs to the same root as the English word garden. It occurs in hundreds of Slav geographical names, as, for instance, in Novgorod, "new town," Ivangorod, Elizabetgrad, Euxinograd. Constantinople itself is often called in Russian the "Emperor's City"—Tsaregrad. During the reigns of the Empresses Catherine and Elizabeth the mania for adopting foreign names was rife in Russia, and in many places known in old Russian history German names were bestowed, most of which remain to this day. After the treaty of Berlin, when Count Ignatieff, who had been Russia's ambassador in Constantinople, became at first minister of the interior and then president of the Slavonic Society, he, Kamaroff, and a number of other Slavophiles started a movement in favor of altering those German names to their Russian equivalents or to the original Slav appellations, wherever there were any such.

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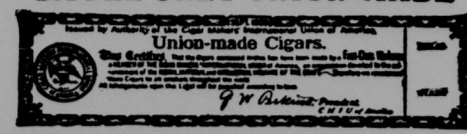
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"HOME RULE IN TAXATION."

The "Home Rule in Taxation" Amendment, upon which the people are called to vote at the coming election, is not a "single tax" measure, as the single tax is generally understood. Its legal effect will be to localize taxation. It is not a mandatory amendment. It permits but does not compel the changes contemplated. Irrespective of what may be said for or against the amendment, these salient facts are worthy of consideration. In order to get first-handed just what is contemplated by the amendment, from the viewpoint of its authors and proponents, the "Record" has solicited and received the following statement from a man who has given much study to the subject:

The "home rule in taxation" constitutional amendment (No. 7 on the ballot) will permit those who are building up their community to be relieved of the excessive burden of taxation now laid upon them. This amendment will permit (not compel) the exempting from taxation of household furniture, farming implements, live stock, merchandise or other personal property, buildings, trees, vines and other improvements.

The development of the San Joaquin valley has been retarded by the large land holdings of Miller & Lux in Merced, Madera and Fresno counties, where that firm owns 533,000 acres of the best land, and in Kern county, where it owns 137,000 acres. In the latter county the Southern Pacific Land Company owns 650,000 acres, and the Kern County Land Company (Haggin & Tevis) owns 450,000 acres.

These large owners will not sell, refuse to make proper improvements, use the best land for grazing cattle, prevent the settlement of the back country, and make a desert of the best part of the valley. As a result, they keep down the value of their land, and their taxes on land, improvements and personal property range from 5 cents per acre to 25 cents per acre.

On the other hand, the farmer who has ten or one hundred or more acres, when he builds a house, sets out trees, plants alfalfa and puts stock on his farm, finds his tax bill costing him from \$1 per acre up to \$5 and even \$10 and more per acre. The more capital and labor the farmer puts into his land, the more taxes he has to pay; the more industrious he is, the heavier is the fine imposed upon him.

Under the system of taxation permitted by this amendment, the farmer who improves his place will pay no more taxes than the speculator who allows weeds to grow on his land and waits for his industrious neighboring farmer to make his land valuable. This system will not punish the men who are building up our country.

This system of taxation has been in use in the new irrigation districts of California since 1909, and was adopted in the Modesto district by a vote of the resident land owners. The Chamber of Commerce there has issued a statement calling attention to its advantages, and real estate men offer it as an inducement for settlers to purchase there—Stockton "Record."

PILEMEN NEEDED.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces that applications for employment as pilemen in connection with the State Board of Harbor Commissioners in San Francisco will be received at the office of the Commission, State Capitol, Sacramento, on or before October 31, 1914. The salary is \$5.00 per day. There are now several vacancies to be filled.

Further information and application blanks may be secured from the State Civil Service Commission, State Capitol, Sacramento. Applications must be properly executed and filed with the commission on or before October 31st. in order to be considered for this examination.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

Victor Moore, late star of "The Talk of New York" and "The Happiest Night of His Life," and Emma Littlefield, an exceptionally clever comedienne, supported by a thoroughly capable company, will head the Orpheum bill next week in the novel laugh-producing skit "Change Your Act or Back to The Woods" which has become a vaudeville classic. The action of the piece takes place on a stage bare of scenery with no audience present and indicates how "bum acts" are treated by the stage hands. It is a breezy burlesque with a twenty-minute spasm of laughter induced by the drolleries of these well-known comedians. Frank North will present "Back to Wellington," a sequel to his immensely successful skit "Those Were The Happy Days." The scene is in the home of the much-abused rube and shows him "Monarch of all he surveys." Fredrika Slemmons and her company will appear in the comedy playlet "Liz." It affords Miss Slemmons, in the name part, an admirable opportunity which she thoroughly exhausts to present an original and interesting characterization. Lydell, Rogers and Lydell, accomplished entertainers, will introduce a skit called "A Native of Arkansas," which is an excuse for clever and diverting singing, dancing and chatter. Walter S. ("Rube") Dickinson will amuse with his original characterization "The Ex-Justice of the Peace." He gets every bit of comedy possible out of his rural type and for twelve minutes convulses his audiences with laughter. Next week will be the last of Bert Kalmar and Jessie Brown; Chief Caupolican, and Morris Cronin and His Merry Men.

WHEN PEACE BOOKS WERE A NOVELTY.

It is now just a quarter of a century since the publication of the Baroness von Suttner's "Die Waffen Nieder," a title variously rendered into English, "Lay Down Your Arms" being perhaps as good an English equivalent as has been hit upon. In commenting upon this fact, the "Dial" (Chicago) says:

A curious and little-known circumstance in connection with the book's original publication is the difficulty its author experienced in finding a publisher courageous enough to face the expected public disapproval and governmental displeasure at the appearance of so vehement a protest, even though in the form of fiction, against the prevailing militarism of Europe. Serial publication was first attempted, with repeated failure, no editor being able to persuade himself that his reading public would tolerate so revolutionary a piece of writing. When at last, the hope of serial issue being abandoned, a publisher was found for the story as a book, much hesitation was shown by him about venturing an unexpurgated edition; he wished to submit the work to an experienced statesman with the request that all passages likely to give offense be struck out. But of course the author indignantly refused to consent to this. Then the timid publisher pleaded for a change of title, the substitution of some meaningless and innocuous word or words in place of the ringing command chosen by the writer. Finally the baroness had her way, and the rest is a part of literary history—how the book made an instant success even in circles where its kindly reception had been least of all expected; how it was speedily translated into a dozen languages, with two or more versions in our own tongue; and how the author was nearly overwhelmed with congratulatory letters from readers and admirers, high and low. Strangely enough, however, among the disapproving minority were numbered readers of the author's own sex, wives and mothers who clung to the foolish notion that war is romantic, the breeder of chivalry, the begetter of heroes.

In the power of self-sacrifice lies the possibility of uprising.—Ibsen.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1914.

Show me his friends, and I the man shall know;
This wiser turn a larger wisdom lends;
Show me the books he loves and I shall know
The man, far better than through mortal friends.
—S. Weir Mitchell.

We have received volume 1, No. 1, of the Alameda County "Workman," which announces it is indorsed by the Building Trades Council of Alameda County. It is a neat, newsy paper under the direction of Arthur A. Hay, formerly representative at Los Angeles of the International Typographical Union.

Baseball is certainly some pumpkins in San Francisco if one can judge by one of our daily papers. Last Friday night the paper referred to devoted nearly its entire paper to the championship game between Boston and Philadelphia to the total exclusion of European war news.

While those who favor disarmament point out that the European war proves that the best way to avoid war is to do away with the implements of war, the militants are just as confident that it denotes the absolute necessity for large equipment and preparation for war. Somebody is wrong. The war certainly can not prove the case of each of these two extremes.

The member of a union who demands the union label on his purchases is a real trade unionist. The member who does not is a sham, a fraud, a deception and a snare. There can be no valid excuse offered for the purchase of non-union cigars and tobacco, yet literally thousands of alleged union men do spend their union earned money for such goods. They should be ashamed to look a union man in the face.

Victor Hugo's imagination produced this beautiful picture, but as we read the war news from Europe, we are compelled to say, "When, oh, when": "A day will come when the only battlefield will be the market open to commerce and the mind opening to new ideas. A day will come when bullets and bombshells will be replaced by votes, by the universal suffrage of nations, by the venerable arbitration of a great sovereign senate, which will be to Europe what the Parliament is to England, what the Diet is to Germany, what the Legislative Assembly is to France. A day will come when cannon will be exhibited in public museums, just as an instrument of torture is now, and people will be astonished how such a thing could have been. A day will come when these two immense groups, the United States of America and the United States of Europe, shall be seen placed in presence of each other, extending the hand of fellowship across the ocean."

:: Prohibition a Fallacy ::

The California State Federation of Labor in convention in Stockton last week passed resolutions opposing the State-wide prohibition amendment which will be voted upon on November 3d. The San Francisco Labor Council and various other central labor bodies throughout the State had previously taken similar action, which indicates there is not any wide diversity of opinion among the workers of this State concerning the desirability of such legislation.

Taking an unbiased and impartial view of the matter the laboring people have arrived at the conclusion that the adoption of the amendment would operate to their great detriment without holding out the hope of substantial benefit to anyone. Reasoning that such an amendment would not really prohibit anything but the manufacture of intoxicants within the State, while not reducing to any appreciable extent the actual consumption, the workers see that while thousands of their fellows would be thrown out of employment and plunged into poverty and misery nobody would be benefited or satisfied by taking such a step.

Wherever prohibition has been tried on broad state lines two invariable results have followed. Speak-easies have abounded and the habit of carrying bottles and drinking in alleys and doorways has become common.

Another most undesirable result of prohibition has been the tendency to drive the moderate beer drinker, who otherwise rarely becomes a drunkard, to whiskey and excess. And the whiskey sold in dry States is always of a quality of poison destined to ruin the health of those who use it.

These are not mere theories. They are facts demonstrated by actual experience and can not be successfully contradicted by any advocate of prohibition.

San Francisco, after the great disaster of 1906, experienced a slight inkling of what prohibition would result in in this city. An attempt was made at that time to enforce abstinence here and what a dismal failure the effort resulted in was abundantly manifested by the number of blind pigs operating in various sections of the city, and the numerous empty whiskey flasks left in doorways, hallways and crevices throughout the city. In view of these facts—and they are uncontrovertible facts—it must be admitted by every fair-minded person that prohibition does not really prohibit the use of intoxicants, but does result in making sneaks and hypocrites of many people.

If such conditions are desirable and one is disinclined to treat the question from any other standpoint, then there is room for a vote for prohibition.

But from the standpoint of the worker the strong argument against prohibition is to be found in the fact that industrial conditions have been for years such as to prevent workingmen from obtaining steady employment in order to properly support their families, and this amendment would further curtail the opportunities, without offering anything whatever to the workers in lieu thereof.

We are, of course, aware that what becomes of the worker and his family is of little or no concern to a large percentage of the advocates of prohibition, and we are not presenting these arguments in the hope of influencing such persons in the slightest degree. The idea is entertained that the individual who approaches the subject with an open mind and desires to arrive at a true verdict will pay heed to these plain, candid statements of fact and that his number will be sufficiently large to bury this fanatical piece of legislation under such an avalanche of votes that its proponents will not soon resurrect it.

Every member of a union in the State of California should go to the polls on the 3d of November next and register a no vote on Proposition No. 2 on the ballot.

Fluctuating Sentiments

What will the people of the East think when the news reaches them that Carson City, Nev., looked upon as the wildest part of America, is to prohibit ragging? —

The practice of carrying fowls with their heads downward and their feet tied together is very cruel, and in most States is an offense against the law and punishable by fine. Those whose haste or carelessness tempt them to carry any live creature head downward should consider how they would themselves like it. It is also cruel to carry them in bags or to leave them in bags.

Professor Clark of Columbia University sums up the question of the workday for the employer of labor very truthfully in these words: "If you want to get a man to work for you for one day, and one day only, and secure the greatest possible amount of work which he is capable of performing, you must make him work twenty-four hours; if you would have him work a week, it will be necessary to reduce the time to twenty hours a day; if you want him to work for a month, a still further reduction to eighteen hours a day; for the year, fifteen hours a day will do; for several years, ten hours; but if you wish to get the most out of a man for a working lifetime, you will have to reduce his hours of labor to eight each day." —

The mail of the President of the United States is handled in such a systematic way as to relieve him largely of the burden. It is said that anywhere from 500 to 2000 letters may be received each day, but less than 100 get through to the President, even in the form of the brief summary made by his secretary. There is one clerk whose entire work is to classify the letters as they come in. Fully 100 letters of the average mail can be answered by a regular form. Several hundred of the others are distributed among the various departments, as not being subjects that pertain to the presidential offices. Probably less than half of the letters come to the hands of the secretary. He makes a brief digest of these and goes over them with the President, save those which he can perhaps himself answer. Letters marked "personal" and "private" are usually opened with all the rest. Intimate friends and political correspondents may get letters through unopened by marking them with their initials.

For the benefit of those who are at a loss to understand the numerical values of military terms, says a contemporary, it may be pointed out that in most armies the figures are as follows: Infantry—A squad, 8 men under command of a corporal; section, 16, under command of a sergeant; platoon, 50 to 75, under a lieutenant; company, three platoons, 200 to 250, under a captain; battalion, four or more companies, under a major; regiment, three or more battalions, under a colonel or lieutenant-colonel; brigade, two or three regiments, under a brigadier-general; division, two or more brigades, under a major-general; army corps, two or more brigades, supplemented by cavalry, artillery, engineers, etc., under a major-general or lieutenant-general. Cavalry—Section, 8, under a corporal; platoon, 36 to 50, under a lieutenant or junior-captain; troop, three or four platoons, 125 to 150 men, under a captain; squadron, three troops, under a senior-captain or a major; regiment, four to six squadrons, under a colonel; brigade, three regiments, under a brigadier-general; division, two or three brigades, under a major-general. These figures may help when the dispatches refer only to army names and not numbers of men, as is so often the case.

Wit at Random

Weep and you're called a baby,
Laugh and you're called a fool,
Yield and you're called a coward,
Stand and you're called a mule,
Smile and they'll call you silly,
Frown and they'll call you gruff,
Put on a front like a millionaire—
And some guy calls your bluff!
—W. B. Kerr, in "Puck."

"I've been reading an article on electricity, John," said a gossiping woman to her husband as she laid down a copy of a technical newspaper she had been perusing and looked over her glasses at her better half. "And it appears that before long we'll be able to get pretty well everything we want just by touching a button."

"It will never pay here," growled the husband. "You would never be able to get anything in that way."

"Why not, John?"

"Because nothing on earth would ever make you touch a button. Look at my shirt!"

A young German who wished to be enlisted in the navy, but was unable to speak English, was being coached by an officer.

"Look here, Mike, when the inspector comes to you he will ask you how old you are. And you must say 27 years; 2-7 y-e-a-r-s. Then he will ask you how long you have been in the service. And you will tell him three months; three m-o-n-t-h-s.

"His next question will be, Are you provided with food and clothing? And you must say both. B-o-t-h."

The following week the inspector came, and, walking up to the German, said:

"Good morning, friend. And how long have you been in the service?"

"Twenty-seven years," was the answer.

"Well, that's funny. I never saw you before. How old are you?"

"Three months," replied the German.

"Say, what do you think I am—a lunatic or a fool?"

"Both," boldly answered the German.—"National Food Magazine."

Sam, the chore man, returned from the city with a scarfpin that contained a "diamond" of no usual size. It was the pride of his heart and the envy of his village companions. He treated all inquiries from them as to its value and its authenticity with high scorn. His employer, after a week of basking in its radiance, asked Sam about its history.

"Sam," he said, "is it a real diamond?"

"Wall," said Sam, "if it ain't I've been skun out of a half dollar."

"I wonder how many men will be made unhappy when I marry," said the flirt.

"How many do you expect to marry?" answered her dearest friend.—"Man Lacht."

The hard-working storekeeper had vainly ransacked the whole of his shop in his efforts to please an old lady who wanted to purchase a present for her granddaughter. For the fifteenth time she picked up and examined a neat little satchel.

"Are you quite sure that this is genuine alligator skin?" she inquired.

"Positive, madam," quoth the dealer. "I shot that alligator myself."

"It looks rather soiled," said the lady.

"That, madam, is where it struck the ground when it fell off the tree."—"Sacred Heart Review."

Miscellaneous

NOTHING TO DO BUT GO.

By Henry Herbert Knibbs.

I'm the ramblin' son with the nervous feet
That never was made for a steady beat;
I had many a job for a little while;
I been on the bum, and I've lived in style,
But there was the road windin' mile after mile . . .
And nothing . . . to do . . . but go.

So it's beat it, Bo, while your feet are mates;
Take a look at the whole United States.
Oh, the little fire and a pipe at night,
And up again in the mornin' bright,
With nothing but road and sky in sight . . .
And nothing . . . to do . . . but go.

Then beat it, Bo, while the walkin' is good;
While the birds in the trees are sawin' wood.
If today ain't the finest for you and me,
There is always tomorrow that's goin' to be,
And the day after that is a-comin'—See?
And nothing . . . to do . . . but go.

So beat it, Bo, while you're young and strong;
See all you can, for it won't last long;
You can stop for only a little spell
On the long gray road to Fare-Ye-Well,
That leads to Heaven or mebbly Hell, . . .
And nothing . . . to do . . . but go.

Two men I honor, and no third. First, the toil-worn craftsman who with earth-made implement laboriously conquers the earth, and makes her man's. . . . A second man I honor, and still more highly—him who is seen toiling for the spiritually indispensable; not daily bread, but the bread of life. . . . These two in all their degrees I honor; all else is chaff and dust, which let the wind blow whither it listeth.—Carlyle.

THE FELLOW BEHIND YOU.

By George Matthew Adams.

It is fine and well to keep your eyes and mind centered upon the people in front of you in your battle for success, but a very important factor is the fellow behind you. Don't forget that he is a fighter, too.

So, waver not—but fight on, and on, and on.

But so long as you do your work better than the one who preceded you and are not then satisfied, you have stepped a notch higher. For in the flush of the daily victories gained, whether they be large or small, you have yourself most to fear.

Frankly honor the man whose abilities have placed him in front of you—but greatly respect the fellow behind you.

Remember that he is now in the place that you were at one time, and that you are in the place of the one who is now immediately above you. There is no law in all life so accurate and sure as the law of growth and progress. It's from the kindergarten to the primary and from the primary to the intermediate—and so on. Right out in every-day life this law goes on.

The great point in success building is to keep steadily on your way, neglecting not a single trifle that is worthy, staying right in the straight path—learning constantly from the man in front, but minding the fellow behind you by keeping constantly ahead of him.

So, waver not—but fight on, and on, and on.

STATEMENT BY PERSON.

Immediately upon the announcement of the verdict acquitting him, Carl Person made the following statement:

"My acquittal pleases me most because it vindicates me in the eyes of those whom I love, and justifies my humble efforts to serve my fellow workers.

"Back of the struggle to send me to the gallows was the brazen campaign of law defying dollars. The time had come in the opinion of the haters of organized labor to annihilate the labor movement. Every man who dares to stand up and insist upon the right of the toiler to unionize in defense of his liberty and home is a marked target. It was not me they were after. I am too humble to have any meaning to them. It is our cause. Our movement that they are trying to strike down.

"My trial compensates me in at least one way, it has brought to the attention of the public that prosecutions are not always begun in the name of the people. Neither are they always directed and controlled by the State. In my case Attorney Frank Comerford raised the issue at the opening of the trial. The issue was clear cut. And it has convinced twelve honest farmers that it was the Illinois Central railroad and not the State of Illinois that wanted my blood.

"Logan county has been just to me. A jury drawn from its citizenship has vindicated the cause of organized labor. It has returned me to the ranks of citizenship, innocent of the crime of murder. I am not a destroyer. In my humble way I have tried to build up rather than tear down. This is the gospel of unionism.

"Labor has been loyal to me. My heart is too full to put in words my gratitude. Lincoln has lived up to its glorious name. In this my hour of vindication I want to publicly express the splendid service rendered me by Attorney Frank Comerford, who has so loyally stood by me from the beginning.

"We have reached the crisis in our industrial struggle. The appeal of the hour is to the manhood and courage of the workers. My faith is reborn. We will win. We must win. My only regret is that I have not the ability to serve better.

"To every worker in the ranks my heart beats a thankful message. I feel unworthy of the loyalty and generosity that has been shown me. The fight to crush labor is doomed. Men, not dollars, will be the order of the new day."

HOARDING LAND.

By Samuel Milliken.

The London "Times," which foolish people call "the Thunderer," recently gave the English people the following good advice:

"Do not store goods and create an artificial scarcity to the hurt of others. Remember that it is an act of mean and selfish cowardice.

"Do not hoard gold. Let it circulate. Try to make things easier, not more difficult."

Whereupon a public letter from Mrs. Joseph Fels now calls attention to the excellent work done by the Philadelphia Vacant Lots Cultivation Society in getting opportunities for the landless unemployed. Mrs. Fels asks:

"If it is bad to keep gold from circulation and bad to create an artificial scarcity of goods, how much more objectionable is it to maintain an artificial scarcity of goods, how much more objectionable is it to maintain an artificial scarcity of the thousands of idle acres upon which labor might be usefully employed?

"If Parliament can issue bank notes, take charge of railways, and have regard to the disposal of the produce now available, it is surely a matter of urgency that they should spend one day at least to consider these idle acres and their potential

fruitfulness, these natural resources from which to take additional food supplies. The government may think to take action in this direction. I hope they will show such wisdom. Meanwhile it is the duty of all public-spirited citizens, and especially those who have devoted their lives to the cause of land reform, to bring pressure to bear upon the powers that be to have the necessary action taken, and taken without delay."

If, in sympathy with Mrs. Fels' suggestion, the London "Times" has thundered her demand to the landed aristocracy, the echoes have not reached this side of the pond.

Tommy Atkins is going to the front to yield his life. Will his Grace, the Duke of Broad Acres yield some land to the unemployed for cultivation, free of rent? I doubt it. There are indications that his patriotism will soon be put to the test. Recently I saw a letter from an English member of Parliament; he expressed the hope that the landless "would have spirit enough to take the land!" The world do move, although in England the motto of the Land Lord has been "Thou shalt have no other gods before ME."

And, by the way, "lest we forget," there are in U. S. A. idle lands from which landless men are excluded—"No Trespassing!" But thanks be! we have made some progress, for all Americans are opposed to landlordism in Ireland.

THE RICH MAN.

I met the richest man in all the world. It was neither Rockefeller or Morgan. You would not know him should I give his name. He owned no stocks or bonds. He drew no profit or interest from anyone. Like one of old, himself the richest man of his age, he had not where to lay his head. But he was rich. He had health, worth more than millions. He had a consciousness of righteous aim, an invaluable aim, an invaluable asset. He had possession of his senses—was self-possessed, instead of being possessed by things that tied him by paper titles. He saw into the hollowness of systems that have bewitched the world and his eyes were open to visions of better things. He heard the music of laughter and of joy yet to be. He felt the great inspiration of labor lifting its hands from the mire to the stars. He sensed the powers that yet would come to man made free by conscious control of his environment. He tasted in advance the fruits of faith. With an unflinching hope he pressed onward—a tramp, not seeking merely a job for himself, but a better world for all. His heart was set to music and lips reflected the sunshine of his soul. A dog sniffed at his ragged garments and followed him. A little child looked into his face and placed his hand in his to "go-by-by." The rags and the hunger were mere incidents of the day; the weariness of foot was the sign that he had been advancing. Millionaires whirled by in their cars and he got their dust; but had they known they would have doffed their hats in reverence to him. Women of fashion tilted their patrician noses as they passed by on the other side, but it did not matter, since they could not have helped this rich man even had they wished. But the birds sang to him, and when he knelt by the spring to drink he saw as in a vision green trees and heavens of cloudless blue. He was rich in vision, in hope, in faith in the joy that is to be.—Exchange.

We constantly anticipate repose, yet it surely can only be the repose that is in entire and healthy activity. It must be a repose without rust. What is leisure but opportunity for more complete and entire action? Our energies pine for exercise. The time we spend in discharge of our duties is so much leisure, so that there is no man but has sufficient of it.—Thoreau.

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Yosemite Beer

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight. The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, October 13, 1914, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership by examination: Miss M. E. Randolph, 'cello; A. Peterson, drums.

Transfers deposited: F. Krause, Local No. 368, Reno; A. C. Bowen, Local No. 2, St. Louis; M. Kotraschek, Local No. 310, New York; Mrs. Clyde Tompkins, Local No. 20, Denver; Dan H. Brooks, Local No. 308, Santa Barbara; Fred A. Draper, Local No. 47, Los Angeles.

The delinquent list will be published in the next issue of the "Clarion." Members knowing themselves to be delinquent can avoid publication by paying the amount due to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, 68 Haight street, at once.

E. V. Gracia is spending a two weeks' vacation in Los Angeles and other cities of Southern California.

J. J. Atkins and Chas. Cochrane were badly injured in an auto accident near Hayward last week. They are both much improved at this writing.

At the last regular monthly meeting of the union the following resolution was introduced and adopted:

San Francisco, October 8, 1914.

Resolved, That the M. M. P. U., Local No. 6, A. F. of M., hereby declares itself unalterably opposed to constitutional amendment No. 2, known as the "Prohibition Amendment." And that it be incumbent upon every member to work to the best of his ability and the utmost of his power to help to defeat this measure, as the passage thereof would work a great hardship on thousands of people by taking away their means of earning a living, as well as killing one of the main industries of our State; further

Resolved, That this resolution be given as wide publicity as possible.

The following amendments to the constitution were introduced and will be acted upon at the November meeting:

Add section Fourteen (14), Article II, to read as follows:

Any officer of Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, Local No. 6, A. F. of M., who shall during his tenure of office seek, run for, serve or fill any public office, shall thereupon cease to be an officer in this local, and his office shall immediately be declared vacant, thereafter to be filled as per the Constitution and By-Laws of Local No. 6.

*In the
Full Dinner
Pail and at
Home
when Day's
Toil is
Done*



Wieland's
THE HOME BEER

Resolved, That Sections 1 and 2 of Article 15, of our Constitution and By-Laws be stricken out, and the following substituted in their place:

Section 1. All propositions to repeal or amend any part of this Constitution and By-Laws, or of the Price List, must be proposed in writing, signed by not less than one hundred (100) members in good standing, and can only be acted upon at the next regular election of officers in December, or at a special election called for that purpose by a petition signed by not less than one hundred (100) members in good standing. A copy of such amendment to be sent to the members in ballot form, and which the members may vote by mail in the same manner as provided in the election of officers.

Section 2. No repeal or amendment of any part or provision of the Constitution and By-Laws or of the Price List can be had unless carried by a two-thirds vote of the members voting.

Resolved, That Section 4 of Article 7 be amended by adding the following provisions to follow clause "c."

f. Members may also vote for the election of officers, or on amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, or of the Price List, by sending their ballots through the mails, the ballots having been sent to them by the secretary in place of the sample ballots as heretofore.

g. Only those ballots received by the election board on or before the day of election shall be counted; all ballots received after 8 p. m., on the day of election shall be invalid, and not counted.

h. All ballots received by mail shall be placed unopened in a special ballot box as soon as received; and this box shall only be opened by the judges of the board on the day of election in the presence of the board.

i. Members who vote by mailing their ballots must write their name on the line provided therefor on the corner of the ballot. The ballot must be folded so that the line and signature will be outside, and can be torn off without any one seeing how the member has voted.

j. The signature of the member voting by mail, must correspond with the signature on file in the office of the union, or the ballot will be void. Ballots without signatures will also be void.

k. The election board shall be the only ones to open the envelopes on the day of election, and compare the signatures.

l. All ballots which prove genuine shall be placed in the regular ballot box to be counted with the others voted in the regular way, their identity thereby entirely lost.

THE STOCKTON OUTLOOK.

The past week has noted little change in the situation at Stockton, the unions holding the advantage previously gained, and indications pointing to further desertions from the Merchants', Manufacturers' and Employers' Association are strong.

News concerning the conference between the representatives of the contending parties last Wednesday is unavailable up to the time of going to press.

J. C. Emerson, the detective formerly employed by the Merchants', Manufacturers' and Employers' Association of Stockton, who is under arrest at Martinez on a charge of having high explosives unlawfully in his possession, continues to be a subject of speculation and interest among the newspaper men and the citizens of Martinez.

The Martinez "Daily Standard" publishes the following front page article relating to Emerson under the headline "How Does Emerson Get the Eats? Didn't Have a Bean and He Is Feeding From a Tray.—A Mystery of the County Jail Which the Restaurant Man Can Solve, But He Won't Utter a Sound":

"From some unknown source J. C. Emerson, the imprisoned dynamite dick, is having his ne-

cessities gastronomically relieved and he is feeding on the best that is brought to him from the outside. He eats regular, but not the prison grub. A tray full of good things from a nearby restaurant comes to him in the county jail with the advent of the customary meal hours.

"When Emerson was taken into custody on the first occasion he had only a few coins of chicken change. When nabbed for the last time for keeps with a charge against him he was down to juteys.

"Meals delivered at the prison cost money. So he must have coin from somewhere to get the eats, and the query about the court house is, 'How does he do it? Where does it come from?' Nobody knows but the man. The 'man' is the one who runs the restaurant, and he will only commit himself on the weather and the far-off European war. Who's a doing it?"

The same paper says in another article:

"New complaints will be presented against J. C. Emerson, the accused dynamite dick, now being held at the county jail, for his alleged and admitted complicity in the loot of the dynamite from the box car at Bay Point, by Chief Deputy District Attorney A. S. Ormsby, when his case is called for preliminary examination before Judge C. H. Hayden at Martinez on next Tuesday.

"He is now held on a warrant based upon a complaint charging him with burglary. A complaint is on file against him charging him with having high explosives in his possession. These will be dismissed and the new complaints substituted."

Chief Briare of Stockton reports that the Contra Costa authorities have dismissed the two former charges against Emerson, which were found to be technically faulty, and a new burglary charge has been filed. He will be prosecuted on this charge.

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS.

The moving picture operators are taking a referendum vote on a matter of vital importance. Members are requested to return ballots at once.

The law and legislative committee of the operators has recommended that the members use all their efforts to further the candidacy of Johnson and Eshleman. The committee has endorsed the eight-hour law, the candidacy of John I. Nolan, and has declared against prohibition. The committee will render a full report on all the amendments on the ballot at the next regular meeting.

The operators have paid ninety dollars to sick members and are caring for a brother member in distress, and are still sending financial support to the Stockton lockout.

The BANNER MILLINERY

Wholesale and Retail

Millinery Sale

Special Prices on Fine Trimmed Hats, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$6.50, \$7.50 to \$10. -:- Untrimmed Shapes, \$1.95, \$2.45, \$4.25

Ostrich Plumes, Paradise Fancies, Gaura, Gold and Silver Trimmings at Reduced Prices.

Green Trading Stamps Given
Mail Orders Solicited.
Charges Prepaid.

The Banner Millinery Stores

925 Market St.
956 Market St.

1555 Fillmore St.
2572 Mission St.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 9, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Brouillet.

Roll Call—President Gallagher, Secretary O'Connell and sergeant-at-arms excused. Delegates McLeod, Bonsor and Zant appointed vice-president, secretary and sergeant-at-arms pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Electrical Workers' Union No. 151—Philip J. Kennedy, vice S. G. Bedlovitz. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From Travelers' Aid Society, enclosing membership card and thanking Council for subscription of \$25. From Marine Gasoline Engineers and United Laborers, indorsing Constitutional Amendment No. 36, relative to State building at San Francisco. From Attorney McNutt, enclosing receipt in the sum of \$300, fee in Ford-Suhr case. From Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission, thanking President Gallagher and Secretary O'Connell for services in appearing as witnesses. From Franklin Hichborn, asking permission to speak on Red Light Abatement Act. From Cemetery Protective Association, in reference to co-operation of our committee and organization of kindred name.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the "Daily News," relative to controversy between Allied Printing Trades Council and Newspaper Solicitors. From Journeymen Tailors' International Union, in reference to controversy between Jacobs & Son and Independent Tailors.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Mrs. Anna Eberle, seeking information as to the whereabouts of her son, Edward C. Eberle.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Carpenters No. 483, relative to the United Railroads using the tracks of the municipal line. From Sylvester M. O'Sullivan, relative to eight-hour law and the unemployed.

Referred to Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention—From Tailors' Industrial Union (International), relative to its new policy and change of name.

Requests Complied With—From Labor Temple Association of Los Angeles, requesting that we purchase ten tickets at 10 cents each. From Thomas W. Williams, secretary of Eight-Hour Law Publicity Committee of Los Angeles, requesting that Council purchase pamphlets. Moved that request be complied with and that 2000 copies be purchased; carried.

Referred to Secretary—From Vallejo Trades and Labor Council, requesting information relative to City Street Improvement Company.

Communication from San Francisco Camp No. 4, National Indian War Veterans, resolution commending Brother John I. Nolan for his work in Congress in the interest of said organization; filed and copy sent to Brother Nolan. Communication from the A. F. of L., relative to organizing work in Philadelphia in the culinary crafts; filed and copy ordered forwarded to Waiters' and Cooks' unions. From the Travelers' Aid Society, relative to label upon their printing; filed and copy ordered forwarded to the Allied Printing Trades Council.

Reports of Unions—Carpenters No. 1082—Opposed to U. R. R. and city partnership. Waiters—Reported White Lunch still unfair.

Report of Executive Committee—(No meeting.)

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of proposed city ordinance providing for the installation of reversible windows in all buildings, committee recommends indorsement. Report on Unemployed Protective Association of 840 Hayes street, recommended that Board of

Supervisors establish a temporary free employment bureau for unemployed residents and that the Mayor call a conference of citizens and representatives of civic bodies to co-operate for the purpose of providing assistance for unemployed citizens of San Francisco. Report of committee concurred in.

Label Section—Ladies' Auxiliary will hold a meeting in Carpenters' Hall, October 14th.

Special Committees—Delegate Zant submitted report on Sperry boycott which was filed.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—Photo Engravers, \$8; Cooks' Helpers, \$28; Bartenders, \$40; Stage Employees, \$8; Waiters, \$40; Carpenters No. 1082, \$10; Milkers, \$16; Housesmiths, \$48; Bakers, \$32; Machinists, \$40; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$12; Chauffeurs, \$8; Blacksmiths, \$16; Hatters, \$4; Cracker Bakers, \$8; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$24; Boiler Makers No. 25, \$12; Teamsters No. 85, \$40; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$4; Stockton Fund, \$464.20; Label Section, \$9; Marine Gasoline Engineers, \$12; Carpenters No. 483, \$40. Total, \$923.20.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$6; Stenographers, \$51; Thomas Zant, Sperry boycott, \$10; Theodore Johnson, \$25; Postal Tel. & Cable Co., \$1.80; Recreation League, monthly subscription, \$5; Label Section, \$9; V. N. Davison, posting half cards, re Sperry boycott, \$7.35. Total, \$155.15.

Council adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM T. BONSOR, Secretary pro tem.
P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Regular Meeting Held October 7, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President James French.

Roll Call of Officers—Absent: President S. Roman, excused; Trustees G. W. Desepte and C. M. Erickson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Communications—From Cemetery Protective Association, stating that all their printing bears the union label except one circular that was printed by union men but through some inadvertence did not bear the union label; filed. From California Grape Protective Association, stating that they have arranged to have all their printing done by firms that can furnish the union label; filed.

Bills—"Labor Clarion," subscription for September, \$1.25; rent for October, \$8; salaries for September to both secretaries, \$15; postage, expenses, etc., \$5.70.

Reports of Unions—Hatters reported that they have received a communication from their International stating that all their members are working; that they have placed a fine of \$25 on any member purchasing non-union cigars or tobacco. Allied Printing Trades Council reported that a man is selling quarter cards referring to the prohibition amendment, in saloons, same cards bearing the union label No. 110 which number is representing a bogus label; that the Fresno Raisin and Fruit Products Company of Fresno, Cal., is circulating a folder not bearing the union label; that the proposed charter amendment has been passed by the Board of Supervisors by 15 to 3, to be placed on the ballot at the next election on amendments; that Supervisors Bancroft, Jennings and Murdock voted against placing this amendment on the ballot, and that the Mayor, James Rolph, Jr., spoke very favorably on said amendment. Bill Posters reported that the Majestic moving picture house, Mission street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first, employs only union men in every branch of their departments. Office Employees reported that the office help employed

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**Largest Coast Outfitters
For MEN AND WOMEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

Union Label of the United Brewery Workmen
When drinking beer, see that this label is on the keg or bottle

OF AMERICA
COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

Orpheum

O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

A GREAT NEW BILL.

VICTOR MOORE, EMMA LITTLEFIELD & CO., in the Novel Laugh Producing Skit, "Change Your Act or Back to the Woods"; FRANK NORTH & CO., in "Back to Wellington"; FREDRIKA SLEMONS & CO. in the Comedy Playlet "Liz"; LYDELL, ROGERS & LYDELL, in "A Native of Arkansas"; WALTER S. "RUBE" DICKINSON, "The Ex-Justice of the Peace"; BERT KALMAR & JESSIE BROWN; THE CHIEFTAIN CAUPOLICAN; Last Week—MORRIS CRONIN and HIS MERRY MEN in Many Mirthful Moments.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE, DOUGLAS 70.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insulating that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Telephone Douglas 3379

AUGUST L. FOURTNER

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

SUITE 1029 HEARST (EXAMINER) BUILDING

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of Musicians' Union, Local No. 6.

by the State Building Trades Council are not members of their organization.

Reports of Committees—Agitation Committee reported that it has requested Mrs. H. Nolan to address the meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary which will be held Wednesday, October 14th. That the Carpenters' Hall Association has donated the use of the hall. Sister Mahoney reported that she has secured a few more members for the Ladies' Auxiliary. Secretary reported that he has visited the Moving Picture Operators' Union in regard to houses not employing union men and that the union would request that the Label Section send out notices to all unions with the request to place the enclosed list on their bulletin board; by motion the above request was complied with and secretary instructed accordingly.

Trustees reported favorably on bills, and by motion same were ordered paid.

New Business—By motion, secretary was instructed to communicate with the Fresno Labor Council and Fresno Raisin Company in regard to report made by Allied Printing Trades Council. By motion, secretary was instructed to request the State Building Trades Council that its office help become members of the Office Employees' Union.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

VOTE YES ON No. 11.

Because the University of California, in fourteen years, has tripled its registration of students, and has no adequate place to house them, the alumni of the institution have entered into a brisk campaign to carry the \$1,800,000 bond issue for new buildings, which is Eleven on the ballot, at the November State election.

In 1899 there were 1700 regular students and 52 classrooms. Today there are 5265 regular students and only 64 classrooms—an increase of twelve rooms while the enrollment has jumped three-fold.

The phenomenal growth of California's leading educational institution, from a small college to the largest State university in the United States, the second largest university in the country and the eighth largest in the world, has brought about an extraordinary condition in its affairs and rendered imperative the voting of a substantial sum of money to provide accommodations for the young men and women on its rolls.

The alumni believe that the bonds will pass. In the last few years sentiment towards the University has changed, largely because, with University Extension, with correspondence courses, with literally thousands of individuals receiving instructions away from the college halls at Berkeley, the institution has reached out until its influence blankets the entire State.

There is no feeling that the University caters only to the favored few. Its agricultural courses, its stations at Davis, Fresno, San Diego, Imperial, Riverside and Los Angeles, and its enlarged bulletin service serve the people efficiently and without expense to the individual.

Not only is there no room for the students, enrolled for the regular courses at Berkeley, but there is no room for the agricultural experts who are trying, under adverse conditions, to administer the complex affairs of a vastly expanded agricultural department in cramped and unsuitable quarters.

That is why the alumni feel the time has come to undertake a popular campaign to ask the people of the State to vote a substantial sum in bonds to supply the accommodations at Berkeley which have been sadly lacking for at least a decade. In every city and town in California graduates of the University are organizing for this work.

THROW OFF YOUR DUNCE CAP.

By John M. Work.

A maxim is frequently a lie.

Now and then, however, we find one that is strictly true.

The maxim that experience is a dear teacher is one of the true ones.

What then, if we do not learn by one experience, but must have our lesson all over again?

The experience of the working class, which ought to have awakened it to the situation, have been repeated again, and again, and yet again.

The great railroad strike of 1877 alone, the first great battle in the class war in America, in which the power of government was arrayed against the working class, ought to have been sufficient to demonstrate to the workers that they must cut loose from their exploiters and fight shoulder to shoulder for their own emancipation. It ought to have been sufficient to demonstrate to the workers that so long as the exploiters control the political power the exploitation will continue, and that, in order to emancipate themselves, the workers must conquer the political power, take the reins of government into their hands, and strike off their own fetters.

With this lesson in mind, what have the workingmen of America been doing to profit by it during all these years?

Why, incredible as it may seem, throughout the entire time, they have by their votes kept their enemies in power to rule over them.

If they had gone to the public school and learned their lesson so poorly, the teacher would have made them stand in the corner with their dunce caps on.

And, what is worse, the strike of '77 is but one of a myriad of experiences teaching the same lesson.

We have had Homestead, and Pullman, and Wardner, and Hazleton, and Croton Dam, and Cripple Creek, the great steel strike, the great coal strike, the great copper strike, and tens of thousands of minor struggles.

Every one of these thousands of strikes has drawn the class line taut.

Every one of them has repeated the lesson that the working class must wrest the political power from the hands of the capitalist class before it can hope to emancipate itself.

And yet, throughout the entire period covered by these class skirmishes, the votes of the workingmen of America have kept their enemies the capitalists, in power to rule over them.

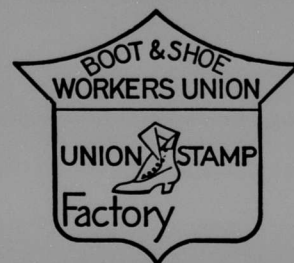
WHY GO TO WAR?

Arthur W. Little, of "Pearson's Magazine," asked an Italian bootblack on a Hudson River ferryboat at the beginning of the European war, if he expected to go back to Italy and join the army and fight in the war. The reply is printed in the October number of that magazine, as follows:

"What for I go home to fight in war? What I care about war? What will war do for me? Him king he make war; will him king fight in war first? Him king stay in house and make war; he send one t'ousand men to fight; does t'ousand men be killed—him send two t'ousand more to die—what he care? He stay in house all de time! We had war two—t'ree year 'go with Turk; great t'ing for Italy to fight Turk; glory t'ing for country we told. I have house; I pay two dollar tax; after war with Turk I have house; I pay four dollar tax! This what war do to me. What does war do to him king? Him still sit in house—him king pay no more tax—him get glory of war! I pay two dollar more for him glory. I no go home to fight; I stay in dis country—they no get me."

Let men laugh when you sacrifice desire to duty, if they will. You have time and eternity to rejoice in.—Theodore Parker.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial 526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1914.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Assets | \$58,656,635.13 |
| Capital actually paid up in Cash | 1,000,000.00 |
| Reserve and Contingent Funds | 1,857,717.65 |
| Employees' Pension Fund | 177,868.71 |
| Number of Depositors | 66,367 |

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending June 30th, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

Most people find it hard to keep in the house. It sure goes fast

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178.



OCTOBER, 1914

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

- (34) Art Printery.....410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.....343 Front
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.....880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....942 Market
(176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
(71) **Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission
(179) *Donaldson Cassidy Co., The.....568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market
(75) Gilie Co.....2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
(42) Jewish Voice.....340 Sansome
(168) **Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow.....243 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(1) Miller & Miller.....619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
(206) **Moir Printing Company.....509 Sansome
(58) *Monahan, John & Co.....311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
(79) McElvaine Printing Concern.....1182 Market
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub Co.....643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine
(145) †S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks, E. F.....1886 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....66 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush

- (130) McIntyre, John B.....523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (240) National Carton and Label Company.....
.....412-414 Mission
(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian...340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat...Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The...New Montgomery & Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....44-46 East
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce...Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(149) North Beach Record.....453 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) *Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....
.....109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co...32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co...826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it

- American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
Sperry Flour Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

The delegates to the California State Typographical Conference at Stockton last week effected permanent organization of that body by the adoption of a constitution. The officers elected for the coming year are G. A. Thomas of Sacramento, president and legislative agent; H. A. Breusing of Fresno, secretary-treasurer; Geo. A. Tracy of San Francisco, first vice-president; H. M. Tedford of Los Angeles, second vice-president; W. W. Cuthbert of Oakland, third vice-president; E. E. Grover of Marysville, fourth vice-president; H. N. Doty of Stockton, fifth vice-president; W. W. Harris of Bakersfield, sixth vice-president. In selecting Mr. Thomas of Sacramento for legislative agent the conference has secured the services of a gentleman thoroughly familiar with the inside workings of the Legislature and by reason of his being a resident of Sacramento the conference can employ him without any expense beyond his salary. The conference is not in a financial position, with its limited revenues, to keep an agent in its employ during the entire period of the legislative session, consequently it was arranged that Mr. Thomas should work in co-operation with the legislative agent of the State Federation of Labor and with the agent of No. 21, should the organization determine to be represented. In this manner it will be possible to have some one in Sacramento looking after the interests of the typographical union during the entire session and at a minimum expense. The selection of Mr. Harris of Bakersfield as sixth vice-president will materially assist the conference in its work at Sacramento. Mr. Harris is the candidate of all parties in his district for the Assembly and his election is assured. He will be a valuable assistant to the legislative agents. The agent of the conference is instructed to look out for the interests of the typographical union and to carefully scrutinize all measures introduced in the Legislature affecting the printing industry. Among the propositions receiving favorable consideration by the conference was the following, introduced by Delegate Tracy. It was ordered that copies of the proposition be printed and distributed to all unions throughout the State and to the several universities, colleges, high schools and boards of education in California:

"Whereas, The question of vocational training and education has long been a subject affording opportunity for interesting discussion and investigation; and

"Whereas, The specialization of work in various industries, brought about through the invention of time-saving and labor-saving machinery and devices, has caused a condition which affects to a marked degree the welfare of labor in many callings; and

"Whereas, These conditions, of necessity, tend toward a higher standard of efficiency because the product of each specialist must keep pace with that of others engaged in the same line of work; and

"Whereas, The large universities, the colleges, public schools and institutions of learning are rapidly introducing into their curriculum courses of study which are supplemented by attempts to teach the students, by practical application, something of a vocational nature that will enable them in future years to have a full knowledge of all of the science of production that applies to the particular vocation in which the students are individually interested; and

"Whereas, It is recognized that such instruction may in many instances prove of value to the student, if properly applied and the system of teaching is confined and restricted to the limits of educational purposes only, but which, if extended to a degree where educational institutions may be

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.
Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 63 Commercial.
Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Ramona Hall, 1524 Powell.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 Fifteenth.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3205 Sixteenth.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2337 Mission, Excelsior Hall.
Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Stockton.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and K. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Roesch Bldg., Fifteenth and Mission.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate avenue, Jefferson Square Hall.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; Headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason; Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; Headquarters, 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.
Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Housecarpenters and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness avenue.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 218 Oak.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 248 Oak.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce avenue.
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; Headquarters, Room 5, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 1804 1/2 Bush.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 21—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 63 Commercial.
Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Hibernia Hall, 454 Valencia. George A. Upton, secretary.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 218 Oak.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third. John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguierro, 2444 Polk.
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 Fourteenth.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.
Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; Headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Secretary.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.
Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.
Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.
Woman's Union Label League, Local 253—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, Secretary-Treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—318-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

brought into direct competition with legitimate commercial enterprises, it may become a menace rather than aid to society; therefore

"Resolved, By the California State Typographical Conference, in regular session assembled, that while we commend all rational and sincere attempts by universities and other schools of learning to assist and instruct students in vocational pursuits, we earnestly protest that such efforts shall be strictly and entirely of an educational nature and that under no circumstances shall these schools be permitted to engage in the pursuits of commercial enterprises through competition for trade or business."

Arrangements for the apprentices' ball, to be held at Eagles' Hall on the night of Saturday, October 24th, have been completed and it is expected that a large attendance will be on hand. In addition to the general committee, which has been announced heretofore, the following committees have been appointed: Floor—Bert Coleman, manager, Frank Anastasi, assistant manager, A. Balkwell, C. Liff, Geo. Herzberg, Jos. Miraglio, John Wullschleger, T. A. Boyle. This committee will be augmented by five members from No. 21. A special meeting of the junior organization will be held at the union's headquarters on Thursday evening, October 22d, at 8 o'clock.

Hancock Brothers have moved into their splendid new quarters on Jessie street, near First. The new composing room, on the top floor, is said to be ideal in all respects.

A meeting of the new baseball club will be held on Sunday, October 18th, at 1 p. m. sharp, in the Typographical Union rooms, Underwood building, 525 Market street. You are invited to be present and become a member of the new club that has for its object the entering of a team in the proposed Pacific Coast Union Printers' Baseball League.

At the meeting of the newspaper board of arbitration on next Monday afternoon, argument of the case will begin with the opening address of Attorney Edward F. Moran for the union. The meeting will be in the assembly room on the second floor of the Monadnock Building, rooms 271-273, beginning at 2 p. m.

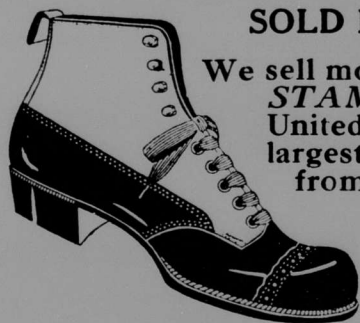
Among the amendments to be voted on at the referendum election on Tuesday, October 20th, is one which if adopted purports to give to local unions "home rule" in the matter of priority. In the opinion of three of No. 21's delegates to the recent Providence convention—Messrs. Bonnington Kelly and Tonkin—the proposed amendment, if adopted, will result in weakening the priority law of the I. T. U. That the publishers of the country view the proposed amendment as favorable to them is shown by the fact that H. N. Kellogg, national commissioner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in a letter bearing on the subject, says that the Providence convention "adopted a resolution which permits local unions to elect as to whether or not they will enforce priority." After quoting the proposed amendment, Mr. Kellogg adds: "This, of course, means that if publishers oppose priority, differences regarding it are to be settled if possible by conciliation, and if not, may be submitted to arbitration."

NOTES IN UNION LIFE.

The following deaths have been reported during the past week: Henry R. Oeverndick of the carpenters, Spicer J. Ryan, Walter O. Burch and Timothy Cleary of the painters, Joseph Condrotte and Gustave Lindenau of the bartenders, Andrew Garrick of the marine cooks,

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council held its initial meeting Wednesday evening, October 14th, and elected Mrs. Nora Marshall, president; Mrs. C. M. Erickson, vice-president; Mrs. A. T. Wulff, secretary. The auxiliary will meet the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Union-Stamped Shoes



SOLD BY UNION CLERKS IN A UNION STORE

We sell more Men's, Women's and Children's **UNION STAMPED SHOES** than any other retail store in the United States. Not only will you find our variety the largest and the quality the best, but we also save you from 50c to \$1.50 on each pair purchased.

Our 33-year reputation for Square Dealing guarantees the honest worth of our Footwear.

Agents for W. L. Douglas Union Stamped Shoes for Men

\$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00

B. KATSCHINSKI

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET OPPOSITE STOCKTON

COMMERCIAL BUILDING

SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

Store
Open
Saturday
Evenings

We Give
S. & H.
GREEN
TRADING
STAMPS

Personal and Local

Norman Matson, formerly labor reporter on the "Daily News" of this city, is now editor of the Richmond "Daily News" and is producing a paper that is a credit to the little city across the bay.

The Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union reports business improving. It has initiated six candidates and received four applications for membership.

The Janitors' Union will give its tenth anniversary ball on Saturday evening, November 21st, in Carpenters' Hall, Valencia and McCoppin streets. The following committee has charge of the arrangements: C. E. Stevens, Albert Ulman, A. C. Davis, Harry Collins, G. W. Sullivan and Thomas Croon.

Carpenters' Union No. 2558 has paid \$35 in lost-tool claims and \$25 in out-of-work benefits.

The Bartenders' Union last Monday night voted to affiliate with the Eight-Hour League, to which organization it elected a delegate.

Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 2 today contributed \$60 to the locked-out workers of Stockton. A donation of \$14 was made by Stablemen's Union.

The annual ball of the Waitresses' Union will be held in Golden Gate Commandery Hall on Saturday evening, October 24th. The proceeds will be used for the relief of sick and unfortunate members.

Steam Fitters' Unions Nos. 509 and 590 will hold a joint ball in the German House on Saturday evening, November 21st.

An entertainment and social dance will be given by the United Glass Workers' Union at Cotillion Hall, 159 Church street, Tuesday evening, October 20th. The affair will be strictly invitational.

The Labor Council last Friday evening referred to its law and legislative committee a resolution submitted by Carpenters' Union No. 483, protesting against any combine or partnership between the municipal railways and the United Railroads.

At its last meeting the Labor Council adopted

a resolution to the effect that the city establish a free registration office and employment bureau for the benefit of the unemployed. Mayor Rolph is to be requested to call a conference of citizens for the purpose of devising ways and means for the relief of the unemployed.

Plumbers' Union No. 442 will give its thirty-third annual ball on Saturday evening, October 17th, in the Auditorium, Page and Fillmore streets. The following committee has charge of the arrangements: Chairman, D. O'Neil; secretary, J. Kelly; A. Boyle, W. R. McMillan, F. Schmidt.

Carpenters' Union No. 2554 at its last meeting paid \$60 benefits for lost tools, \$50 to four over-age members and \$50 benefit to sick members.

The Labor Council is in receipt of a letter from Mrs. Anna Eberle of Potosi, Grant County, Wis., asking for information regarding the whereabouts of her son, Edw. C. Eberle, a union man, who was working in San Francisco last March and has not been heard from since.

The Hatters' Union has indorsed the eight-hour law. The union has also sent a circular letter to the different local unions requesting each man to see that the union label is in every hat he purchases.

A compositor in Des Moines, Iowa, smoked many cigars. He found that from the portion of wages he retained at a week's end that he had mighty little left for anything else but cigars, and never enough cigars. He was inventive. He hit upon the idea of buying his cigars at the grocery store where the family had a running account, directing the grocer man to charge them as potatoes. His wife got hold of a Printing Trade News one day and read a cost article. She sharpened a pencil, set to figuring out the family expenses, and among other things discovered the family had bought four carloads of potatoes in six months. After a warm session with the grocer man the "leak" was located.

GENERAL KELLEY AGAIN.

"General" Kelley is going to organize another "unemployed army." The first steps toward this end were taken at a meeting called by him in Sacramento last Friday afternoon. Just what the plans of Kelley are could not be ascertained, but it is understood he believes under present industrial conditions he can collect such a strong body of men that the use of force against them will be impracticable.

Another reason for the organization at the present time is the approach of election. It is held by leaders in the movement, no drastic action will be taken previous to November 3d, and that an excellent chance will be secured to form a cohesive body which cannot be dispersed after the election is past. As one of the men put it:

"If the authorities let us organize, the opposition can say: 'Were we in power, no lawless body of men, aiming at injury to the body politic, would be permitted to gather in menacing power at the State capitol. We would devise means to prevent such action.'

"On the other hand, if the men are dispersed by force, it would be almost certain in our present temper that some one would be killed and many seriously injured. Under those circumstances, the opposition speakers could proclaim from every stump that the rights of the people were being trampled upon; that Johnson was in truth 'the fishy-eyed lawyer' of whom George Creel wrote."

It is believed Kelley will insist upon a military organization. He has a great penchant for the title of "General," and outside that foible has great belief in the efficacy of such a formation, in spite of his disastrous experience last March.

No definite plans have been announced by Kelley, but one of his fellow agitators now in Sacramento declares his suggestion would be to collect as many unemployed as possible in this city.

"There are at least 2000 men here who have no regular employment. In the State there are 40,000. Place an army of that size in the seat of government and some result would be sure to follow. The officers could not put us in jail, we would fill it to overflowing in a day and the prisoners would not be missed. To disperse us would be impossible. An attempt like that of March 8, 1914, would have disastrous consequences, nor would all the disasters be among the unemployed. We would eat somehow, some way, and the burden would soon become so intolerable that the city would demand relief.

"There will be no march on Washington. The problem is California's and we propose to have California settle it. Colonel Weinstock said the migratory laborer was necessary to the farmer. If that be the case, let the farmer give us work in the summer, and let him or the State feed us in the winter."

My home is as much of nature as my heart embraces. If I only warm my house, then that only is my home. But if I sympathize with the sounds and silence of nature, and share the repose and equanimity that reign around me in the fields, then are they my house, as much as if the kettle sang and fagots crackled, and the clock ticked on the wall.—Thoreau.

"EL CRISTOFORO"

Clear Havana Cigars
OF HIGHEST TYPE

UNION MADE

UNION MADE